

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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When one of Foch's drives down, he immediately starts another in a different sector.

Liberty bonds continue to go over the top. Perhaps they, too, see the other end of the tunnel.

Another thing which will contribute to the early ending of the war is a good wheat crop in France.

Hindenburg thinks German reverses a part of the fortunes of war. We feel the same way about it.

Maybe the loss of 6,000,000 men has something to do with the increase of peace sentiment in Germany.

Hungarian politics has gone into the movies. But the latter had to be compelled to swallow the dose.

There seems to be a good deal for the crown prince to learn about the immorality of her countrymen.

The war industries board will score a ten-strike of popularity if it can give us cheaper shoes this winter.

Americans know somewhat of defending themselves against Germana, but a cyclone gives them no chance.

The clown prince is said to be in bad favor at home. Possibly because he did not succeed in getting captured.

Coal companies may be dodging their share of war taxes, but consumers have been unable to notice the difference.

Another class of America's young men will be enrolled tomorrow for service in the war for world-wide democracy.

Women who tote their purchases home will be helping some to win the war. Men should have no choice in the matter.

Washington suffragists and district officials are about to set the world an example by concluding a peace by understanding.

The French aviator who shot down three enemy planes in twenty seconds was, at the same time, endangering the speed limit.

Von Bocha is termed the German retreat specialist. But have the clown prince's claims been duly considered in the competition?

If food riots in Petrograd would bring forth the food, that method would probably be more popular than working for something to eat.

Of course, the world will be eager to restore the library of Louvain, so far as is possible. But many of its former treasures may not be duplicated.

That senate committee thought it not well to make more than one bite of a cherry. So it just reports that the airplane appropriation was all wasted.

An "election" to choose a king is announced to be held in Finland in September. Pretty much every royal bid in Germany is considered a candidate.

Suspending work on the Muscle Shoals dam does not result in throwing laborers out of work as might have been the case a few years ago. It just means changing jobs.

Former Premier Michaelis thinks Germany is in for much distress after the war, which may be regarded in the light of retributive justice for the distress caused in time of the war.

An Alabama exchange says that the idea of a non-salaried highway commission is gaining favor in Birmingham. Such an idea might be popular in this state with everybody but the commission.

We are sometimes asked how far the allies in France are near in some places than others, but are gradually approaching nearer all along the line. They are over the line on a sector near the Swiss border.

Berlin claims capture, "for destruction," of 800 tanks since the allied drive began. It would probably be difficult to point out that many, but the allies would have no trouble at all in showing up 100,000 prisoners taken.

Rice and food riots in Japan seem to be exerting more or less reflex influence on the political situation. This recalls the belief sometimes expressed that Japan's reluctance to play a larger part in the war has been prompted by a desire to conserve her economic resources.

WAR WITH BOLSHEVIKI.

There is this much to be said about the Russian declaration of war, it changes the situation very little. Already a state of war between the two countries practically existed. We had been slower to give up the expectation of renewed Russian co-operation than Great Britain and France. They never had any hope of aid from the bolsheviks and some time since expressed willingness for Japan to send an expedition into Siberia. It was not, however, until British and American marines landed at Kola bay in order to protect great quantities of supplies there that we participated in intervention. Following this we landed troops at Vladivostok. No statement has ever been made by our administration with regard to the Kola bay episode. No doubt our naval commanders realized, with the British the need of this act, and agreed to it.

German influences in Russia since the Brest-Litovsk "peace" have been very strong, and in allied capitals Trotsky and Lenin have been looked on as tools of Potsdam. Now the question is, will their declaration of war involve the Russian people against us? There are strong hopes that the present government is on its last legs and we shall be able to deal with one more sane. There are fears, however, that the social revolutionaries, if they gain control, will be antagonistic to us also.

But at the worst we need not fear much harm from Russia, for a long time, anyway. We shall secure much more immediate aid from Japan. If the war should extend into 1920, the Germans may have succeeded in arming and using a Russian force on the western front, not much before. From most accounts the Russian moujik has had enough of warfare and the war lords will have to offer him very attractive inducements to secure his presence in the war zone.

But at the best the breach is sincerely to be regretted. Russia, we had hoped, was a new republic with which we could live in peace and amity. It is one of the tragedies of this war that this great people has lived in darkness as to our aims and purposes, and are now become the dupes of autocracy.

AS TO BULGARIA.

The Louisville Post is inclined to question the motives of the New York Times in urging a declaration of war on Bulgaria. It insinuates that the Times may be quite as much concerned over possible embarrassments to the administration from such a course as over the speedy winning of the war.

On this point, it may be shown that little is known by the public of the exact diplomatic status obtaining between Bulgaria and this country. It is generally known, however, that Bulgarian troops are not engaged in the fighting on any of the fronts against Americans. It is also generally believed that Bulgaria is very anxious to get out of the war, and while it is understood that a price is put on that country's retirement, it is settled that no concessions in territory may be expected from the allies.

We are among those who believe that, so far as practicable, the plans and purposes of the country should be made known to the people, but so long as these tend to promote peace and prevent further complications, we should object decidedly to forcing the administration's hand. We believe the Bulgarian matter may be safely left to remain just where and just as it is. The other allies are not urging any change of policy on this country. Something mutually advantageous to the allies may develop from the Bulgarian situation any time.

If anything should occur to demand a declaration of war upon Bulgaria, that step can be taken promptly, but it might not be so easy to repair a mistake should it appear that one had been made. The policy of not crossing a bridge until it is reached is generally a good one, and there is no reason why it should not prove so in the present instance.

The Washington authorities evidently have a purpose in preserving friendly relations with Bulgaria. Just what it is we do not know. But it is quite clear that so far the course has not resulted in any harm to the allied cause.

Alabama papers are considerably disturbed over the reports of severe losses in the old Fourth Alabama infantry, now the 167th with the Rainbow division, although the war department has not yet received or given out any information on the subject. Letters received in Montgomery from soldiers in France tell of the death in battle on July 27 of a young captain from that city. Another letter says that a Beasemer company was shot to pieces, twenty-five men being killed outright, 190 wounded and only seventy-five escaping. Of course, the war department is put to the greatest difficulty in securing prompt casualty reports, but when the first intimation given is in private letters and the information more or less vague there is great apprehension, and it is not strange that the Montgomery Advertiser is inclined to criticize the delay in getting the facts.

We have often wondered why an officer might retire from military service in consequence of resignation or dismissal from command while a private could not obtain release upon any pretext. It seems that Gen. Pershing has recently been thinking along similar lines.

For the moment, German newspapers have found other subjects for discussion than a possible sally of the kaiser's grand fleet.

KOLA BAY AND THE ALLIES.

The Murmansk coast is getting a good deal of attention in the dispatches.

From Kola bay, as a base, the allied expedition is advancing toward Vologda, which is 200 miles south of Archangel, and about an equal distance from Petrograd. The latter city is approximately 1,000 miles from the bay. Murmansk is another name for Norman or Norwegian. Up to 1826 Norway claimed this part of Russia. It is thinly populated by Laplanders. It was not until 1894 that Russia began to see the possibilities of a new port on an ice-free sea. Count Witte was one of the first to take it up. Archangel, on the White sea, is closed from October to April. Russia failed in the recent war because it had to depend on supplies through Archangel and from Vladivostok. Whether or not the Murmansk railroad, which was started soon after the war began, has ever been completed is not known. When Ambassador Francis reached Kandalaksha, after a voyage from Archangel across the White sea in boats, he and a few companions made the trip to Kola, but the rest of the party had to remain behind. It is evident that the facilities for traveling are still very limited. At Kola a nondescript town of 6,000 population has sprung up since the war. This is a land of the midnight sun, but by reason of the course of the gulf stream, navigation is not suspended during the winter. It is closer to London than Petrograd. The harbor is ample and the channel deep. By depriving the Germans the use of it for U-boats much is gained, even if an invasion of Russia from this point is not feasible.

It is quite evident the Germans are having trouble inducing the Finns again to enter the war, even though their desire for a port on the Atlantic is very strong. In the German-made treaty between the soviet government of Russia and Finland, a strip thirty miles to Pechenga, on Vannarferd, on the coast to the west of Kola bay, was granted Finland. The Finns claim with some ground that the Laplanders there are of Finn descent. But those people are pro-ally and ask for our protection.

Gen. Mannerheim, the hero of the recent civil war in Finland, is now in Sweden, because he will not accept orders from the Germans. But the Finn government will be influenced by cupidity and also probably will yield from necessity. There are said to be 50,000 German troops in Finland. Some of them are near Kola, which is on the White sea. If the allied force is not over 6,000, as reported, they are in serious danger. The Germans will have to cover about 300 miles, and will have to do it before cold weather, but they are said to be working on a railroad to the north, and when it has progressed to ward Petchenga, we may expect to hear of fighting.

The difficulty with all efforts of the allies to invade Russia is that without more active support from the native population they are at a great disadvantage. The Germans have in Russia 300,000 of their own soldiers, who were prisoners, and these comprise a large part of the bolshevik army. The Germans have sent in hundreds of thousands of civilians. Train services are restored in part. Commerce is engaged in. There is much disorder, of course, and a very deep-seated anti-German sentiment. The Czech-Slovak constitution a formidable problem and the social revolutionaries ever and anon seek to start a revolution, but we must realize that much larger forces of Germans than of our own, with bases close at their backs, are near the points of disturbance and will endeavor to use them for their own benefit. So far in greater Russia, despite the various reports, the soviet seem to be in control and they have declared a state of war on us. A change of government may not be in our interest, because other parties in Russia have been more friendly to the Germans than that of Trotsky and Lenin. Though, with the new selection, they may change their policy and welcome our intervention. From the way allied troops were received at Archangel there is good reason to hope.

Gen. March made a very wise remark when he said that if we sent a considerable force into Russia, we would probably have to send as large a force for their rescue. The war will be won on the western front. At the same time the retention of the Murmansk coast against its use for a German submarine base is fine strategy. Also it will have its influence in Russian looking to the hour when those people realize who are their real friends. At first, of course, this expedition as well as that from Vladivostok has aroused the bolsheviks against us. But we are hoping that this element is losing power in Russia and their successors in the government will be friendly to our expeditions.

We do not attempt to speculate on Russia. Information is too meager and the subject too big.

Many war privations have their compensating features. The employment of women in war work and the fact that there will be a surplus of them when hostilities are over make the prospects all the brighter of a timid man's finding somebody to take care of him.

The necessity of rigid economies in order to win the war is thus summed up by an exchange: "We are beginning to realize that we are in a war which involves taxation that hurts. When the government takes \$3,000,000,000 in cash and demands of us \$16,000,000,000, to be returned to us at some future time, there cannot be left very much from our savings to live on."

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BY COMMON CONSENT



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COST OF FOUR YEARS OF WAR.

Current History estimates the casualties so far of belligerents as approximately 8,000,000 dead and 13,000,000 wounded or missing during the four years of fighting. The following table sets out the figures, which, in the case of all except the United States, are estimates:

	Dead.	Wounded, Captured or Missing.	Total.
United States	114,487	6,752	121,239
Great Britain	134,774	379,154	513,928
France	1,375,969	1,800,279	3,176,248
Russia	2,762,964	2,486,572	5,249,536
Italy	1,303,556	329,644	1,633,200
Belgium	81,559	182,898	264,457
Serbia	76,484	261,170	337,654
Rumania	190,000	260,000	450,000
Total	4,576,484	6,076,469	10,652,953
Germany	1,812,500	4,569,820	6,382,320
Austria-H.	964,568	1,775,317	2,739,885
Turkey	182,644	370,492	553,136
Bulgaria	11,234	19,128	30,362
Total	2,970,836	6,734,717	9,705,553
Grand total	7,547,320	12,811,186	20,358,506

*Eighty per cent. of the entente allied wounded return to the armies; Germany claims that 85 per cent. of her wounded return as combatants.

*To July 1, 1915 (forty-seven months).

The total population available for war of the countries engaged may be roughly stated at 600,000,000 whites and the manpower of military age at about 160,000,000. So the losses are about one in five of those who were available, and we have not yet begun to shed blood in a stream the size of the others.

The 10,000,000 men at the front do not represent more than half the loss of population. The birth rate has been reduced and the death rate increased. Children's lives have been snuffed out as the smoke scorches the vegetation of the plains. The old have been untimely taken away.

The military losses are offset to a considerable extent by the return of the wounded to the ranks. At least three-fourths of those wounded are able to fight again. But 8,000,000 are dead, or 8 per cent. of the availables, and we are to add those maimed and incapacitated for further work as soldiers, then the loss would reach probably 16,000,000, or one in ten of the young men of the so-called civilized world.

It is perhaps pointless to comment on this enormous waste. It is the price the world pays for a mad orgy of military despotism. We fight on with the intention to restrain our enemy and prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

The combatants have spent \$120,000,000,000, or as much as one-half the whole wealth of America. The tax burden is shouldered on the back of posterity for ages and ages. Large regions have been completely destroyed and now do not grow a sprig of grass, where formerly was a teeming prosperity.

Formerly opulent Russia is starving and its 180,000,000 people maddened by the strain at each other's throats. Radicalism is raising its angry face.

On a recovery, so much as is possible, must depend on the world vision, love of humanity, common sense and perseverance of the United States of America.

STATES' RIGHTS RECRUITS.

We have watched the increasing popularity of states' rights among republican politicians and newspapers with a good deal of interest. It is altogether natural that we should appreciate the large number of new converts to this old-time democratic principle. One of the latest of these is the San Francisco Chronicle.

A few days ago, our California contemporary made a rather belated discovery concerning the income tax amendment. This was to the effect

that it invaded states' rights in that it makes possible the taxation of state bonds and of lands. This it construed to be the result of the authority given to tax incomes "from whatever source derived."

Of course, others may not be able to follow the Chronicle in its nice discrimination, but that is its conclusion. Taxing incomes or profits is not necessarily taxing property. Some property produces no income. An income tax upon farmers is no more a tax on the land than is the same sort of tax upon coal or iron or railroad operators. The authority to levy an income tax equitably is not destructive of states' rights.

Another rather novel plea for states' rights is involved in objections to the migratory bird law. This operates to protect wild ducks which the Chronicle declares are feeding upon California rice fields. It admits that rice growers have the right to "shoot" the ducks out of their crops, but it seems to want the privilege of meeting them at the state border and exterminating them.

Reverting to the tax proposition, it is admitted that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," but it is an inevitable power. It is also the government's power to preserve itself and its integrity. We shall have to trust the people not to tax themselves to death.

THE TIGER'S PREDICTION.

Premier Clemenceau, of France, predicts that the war will end this year, according to Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who is now visiting the front and who has had a conference with the militant old French statesman. The American troops have turned the tide which will now be kept steadily flowing until a conclusion is reached. The premier declared that the allies had been amazed by the "bravery and soldierly perfection" of the Americans.

The above prediction of the veteran tiger of French politics will recall an incident last winter in which he had himself given a medical examination with a view to determining his probable expectancy. At its conclusion he asked the physicians if he could live six months. He was assured that he would live that long and, perhaps, considerably longer. To which he replied that six months was long enough. The old fighter may not have calculated it exactly, but he was evidently looking forward to the time when the allies would finish with the German invaders.

There may be other miscalculations but indications are beginning to appear that Premier Clemenceau may not be so "far wrong." One of Lloyd George's recent speeches hinted at a similar conclusion. Marshal Foch's strategy seems to adapt itself to the same interpretation. There seems to be no rest or halting of his pressure against the German lines. The American forces are being augmented all the time, and if the impression should become generally diffused among the allied troops that the war might be ended this year, they would prove almost irresistible.

Baron Buriian's voice is still for peace "by arrangement."

Are We Tending Toward World Democracy or Autocracy?

Editor The News: I, for one, do not and cannot subscribe to the idea and contention which some do that "merely because a man differs from the titular head of the government concerning certain measures and policies of government, he means to be disloyal, especially in a republican government like ours, whose powers were limited, restrained and restricted by the fathers of the republic themselves, by the organic law recognized and known as the fed-

eral constitution, which the founders never designed or intended should be set aside and ignored as though it was merely a titular dignitary of the chess board.

The fact is we have, under our system of government, built up what was intended to be a republic, consisting of over 100,000,000 souls, and I regret to say that under our unwise extension and expansion of the electoral franchise many millions of our voters do not recognize the constitution or differentiate between that and the statutory laws, which are supposed to be based on that instrument.

This disregard for what should be the stability and permanency of the organic law has of late years prompted many members of congress at nearly every session of that body to introduce divers propositions to amend an instrument which should be held sacred by all thinking people, regardless of their politics or their political affiliations.

But the politician of ordinary calibre in this latter day imagines that he must be doing something, even if he has to befuddle the minds of half or more of his constituents into believing that he is proposing to do great things for them and their interests by proposing to mutilate the constitution in the shape of amendments, but he is seeking to be returned to office, and what cares he how, just so he reaches the goal of his ambition again?

The action of these tinkers with the constitution vividly reminds me of an imaginary temple which stood, grand and imposing, upon a dozen immense pillars supported above the quicksands, until a myriad of designing unthinking men had so indented and wrecked its base as to destroy its foundation and cause the temple itself to topple and fall to its ruin, or, to quote the words in substance of a great man long since gathered to his fathers, it is not dissimilar to the house which stood upon a magazine of gunpowder with ten thousand fools striking matches around its foundation.

So many statesmen (?) have discovered that the federal constitution is an old, antiquated, worn-out instrument, and, therefore, should be destroyed; and yet that same despised instrument laid the foundation for the greatest and most prosperous government in the world and has ever known, and until these latter-day statesmen laid their impious hands upon the instrument which gave it life and being, was the abode of greater prosperity, grandeur and virtue than any upon which the sun ever shed its rays. But, unless something can be done to confine the powers of the government within the limits wisely provided by the founders, and thus restrict the powers of some of our insatiably ambitious men, I am constrained to believe that the day is not far distant when we shall look for protection from sources to which we will look in vain. In its last analysis, we are tending toward a world democracy or to an autocracy?

CLARENCE T. WALKER.

Chattanooga, Aug. 20, 1915.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT

Unusual Experience of a Nashville Man Who Took Carlet's Liver Powder.

One of the most popular traveling men in the south today is R. T. Graves, representative of A. L. Kornman & Co., clothing jobbers of Nashville, Tenn. For several years Mr. Graves was afflicted with acute stomach and liver trouble. From time to time he went to doctors, but got no permanent relief. Then—somebody recommended Carlet's Liver Powder and he decided to give it a trial. "From the first dose," he says in a letter dated July 30, 1915, "I have made rapid improvement. I have gained 20 pounds. I feel like a new man. My wife has suffered with indigestion for several years. She also has taken Carlet's Liver Powder and found it a wonderful remedy. I can recommend this medicine in the highest terms to any one who suffers with stomach or liver trouble in any form." Carlet's Liver Powder has been a favorite household remedy for 25 years and is perhaps the most popular preparation of its kind. Two sizes—3-oz. bottle, 25c; family size, \$1. At druggists. Made by the American Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.—(Adv.)

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For over a year now we have succeeded in maintaining our old prices, principally by virtue of a big increase in sales, which reduced our overhead cost.

For our fiscal year ending July 1, 1915, our sales amounted to over a million dollars—an increase of 68% over the preceding year.

We had hoped to bridge the war period without a change in prices on

Vick's VapoRub

but we find that our economies do not keep pace with our rising costs. It is with sincere regret, therefore, that we are forced to announce an increase, effective August 1, which will make it necessary to retail VapoRub at

30c, 60c and \$1.20

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Of all the medicines in the world, doctors prescribe calomel most often and depend upon it most universally. There must be a good and sufficient reason—what is it?

If you will study the doctors' books you will find that the medical authorities prescribe calomel for almost every disease. The reason is that calomel is the greatest and only thorough system-purifier. It makes the liver active, drives out the poisons from the stomach, bowels and kidneys and thereby purifies the blood. Calomel puts the entire system in the most favorable condition for Nature to exercise her recuperative power. Your doctor will tell you that drugs merely assist Nature. This is why he prescribes calomel so often.

The new kind of calomel, called "Calotabs," is refined and purified from all the nauseating and dangerous qualities of the old style calomel and is rapidly taking its place, for it is more effective than the old style calomel as a liver-cleanser and system-purifier. One Calotab at bedtime, with a swallow of water—that's all. No nausea, nor the slightest unpleasantness. Next morning you awake feeling fine—with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—fruits, acids or anything. No restrictions of habit or diet.

Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages, price, thirty-five cents. Recommended and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Your money back if you are not delighted.—(Adv.)

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